



# MUSEUM SERVICE

Bulletin of the  
Rochester Museum of Arts and Sciences

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*Bulletin of the Rochester Museum of Arts and Sciences*

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## Rochester Museum Association

*Chartered by the University of the State of New York*

Rochester Museum Association is a sponsoring group of leading citizens who feel that a museum of science, nature and history has a distinct place in our community and is worthy of their moral and financial support. It is entitled to hold property and to receive and disburse funds.

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## Cover Picture—

In this 50th anniversary year of the Rochester Numismatic Association, it is appropriate to feature an exhibition on "Money and History."

The need for a medium of exchange was felt by the earliest peoples and money took many and curious forms some of which are shown on our cover picture. In ancient Syracuse and Britain tin was the first money, Sparta used iron, Rome and Germany made cattle their media in trade. Carthage used leather prepared in a certain way, Russia platinum, nails passed current in Scotland, Colonial Virginia used tobacco, Massachusetts bullets and wampum. Soap passed current in early Mexico and shells on the coast of Africa. Some of this is reflected in the exhibition and further described by Mr. Herbert W. Vanden Brul, president of the Rochester Numismatic Association in an article in this issue.

*Photograph by William G. Frank*

## MAN IN SPACE AND MUSEUM PURPOSES

Astronaut John Glenn hurtling through space on February 20, as America's first human satellite, had a direct relationship as a symbol with the purposes of such an institution as the Rochester Museum of Arts and Sciences. Witnessed by millions of persons on their television screens, the feat excited human imagination partly as it involved personal courage but also because this successful experiment typified the conquest of immense handicaps through scientific discovery and development. Furthermore, the orbiting itself aroused the curiosity of millions about travel in space and the whole gamut of space science.

Museums with their vast potential as interpreters of science are especially prepared to give all of us an awareness and understanding not only of our immediate environment, but of the great universe above and beyond. Museums, through their dynamic exhibits and auxiliary educational services of classes, lectures and film programs, can explain the significance of scientific discovery.

A new building, combining striking exhibits of the physical sciences and a planetarium, seating two hundred persons, is now planned as the first structure of the SCIENCE CENTER supplementing the present Hall of History and Science. Changing displays would feature stars and the solar system, rocketry, missiles, artificial satellites and other important elements of the Space Age. Efforts are now being made to solicit the funds needed for this strategic addition to existing facilities.

In the meanwhile, the Museum is doing its best to assist in the great movement of science education in terms of the Space Age. In October, with the help of the Rochester Museum Association, it inaugurated a new series of illustrated lectures for the adult public, titled, "Worlds of Science." The first lecture "Face to Face with Space" in this series was given by Dr. Armand Spitz, inventor of the Spitz Planetarium. On December 6, George T. Keene, Fellow of Rochester Museum and president of the Rochester Academy of Science, brought astronomy into focus with the latest data and information on stars, planets and galaxies.

More recently, the Society of Sigma Xi, in cooperation with the Museum, presented an evening program dedicated to "Contributions to Space Research in Rochester." Six speakers, representing the University of Rochester, Bausch & Lomb Incorporated, Consolidated Vacuum Corp. and the Eastman Kodak Company participated and showed exhibits on various experiments and devices which are currently or will soon be used to pierce the veil of space. One of the most fascinating of these is the orbiting solar observatory designed to examine the nature of the sun, sunspots, solar radiation and the sun's effect on weather.

It is hoped that this symposium is only the first of a series of such opportunities for revealing investigations in the physical sciences. These will enlarge and make more useful the Museum's role in helping modern man orient himself in time and space.

W. STEPHEN THOMAS, *Director*

## Civic Medalist Passes

Not only officers and employees of Eastman Kodak Company, but friends, including many famous persons throughout the world, grieved to learn of the passing on February 21 of Thomas Jean Hargrave, former president for eleven years and subsequently chairman of the board of Eastman Kodak Company.

His leadership was not restricted to the field of industry, but extended widely into civic and philanthropic affairs. Despite the fact he was dedicated to his business activities, he found time to take part in a wide variety of organizations. He served as an officer or board member of scores of groups locally, nationally and internationally. A number of these were humanitarian or patriotic causes such as the Rochester Community Chest, of which he was president in 1951, and the national Munitions Board, to which President Truman appointed him head in 1947.

In 1943 he was chosen president of the Rochester branch of the United Services Organization (USO), and he was chairman of the Red Cross campaigns in this city for 1945 and 1946. He was on the board of directors of the Rochester Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children and served variously as vice president and president. In 1947, he was honorary chairman of the YM-YWCA campaign for building funds and was associate chairman of the North-Park Hospital Fund. In addition, he was a trustee of both the University of Rochester and George Eastman House.

Mr. Hargrave's conspicuous contributions were recognized on a broad community scale when he received the Rochester Civic Medal in 1949 awarded by the Associated Councils of the Rochester Museum of Arts and Sciences which represent a cross section of many of the civic, educational and humanitarian organizations of the City.

## Museum Fellow Passes

John E. Hartfelder typified the alert and informed amateur hobbyist imbued with a community-consciousness. His passing on January 14, at the age of 80, is keenly felt by the Board of Commissioners, the Director and his staff.

We were pleased and honored to have Mr. Hartfelder serve for a number of years as Honorary Curator of Minerals. In 1949, he was named a Fellow and cited for his zeal that led him on field trips to mines and quarries in many states, acquiring choice specimens for the Museum's collections and for his success in securing a generous gift of minerals from the American Museum of Natural History. He was always helpful and industrious in furthering the purposes of the Museum and he showed originality in seeking out and securing unusual material for special exhibitions. Through his efforts the Museum gained national prominence in being the first to display the "titania gems" more brilliant than the diamond, developed through the chemical researches of the National Lead Company.

The Museum was further indebted to him for the gift of his magnificent collection of minerals and semi-precious stones which he presented a year ago.

We agree with Dr. John R. Williams, former chairman of our Board of Commissioners, that Mr. Hartfelder was an outstanding example of the inquiring, intelligent layman-scientist who can serve in such an important capacity in interpreting a science to the average person. Mr. Hartfelder did this through his devoted and zealous collecting and in the study of his specimens. He was a member of the Mineral Section, Rochester Academy of Science.

We feel privileged that he was both an Honorary Curator of Minerals and a Fellow of Rochester Museum.



# The World In Your Garden

By Elisabeth Keiper, F.R.M.

GARDENERS are bound to take a new look at the plants in their home plots after a visit to the Bostelmann fruit and flower paintings now on exhibit in the Museum. Their perennial borders will take on some of the aspects of a map of the world, with floxgloves from Europe, oriental poppies from Persia, tritomas from Africa and hardy asters from North America. And their plantings of annuals will be equally representative of lands far and near.

When Else Bostelmann looked at the American garden, its flowers and its fruits, she saw the world. She was inspired to use her brush to present these plants in settings from their native lands. From her inspiration and creative art came the 48 original watercolor paintings of fruits and flowers in the Museum exhibit. They were reproduced in two articles in the *National Geographic Magazine*, "The World in Your Garden," published July, 1947 and "How Fruit Came to America," issued in September, 1951. These originals have been loaned to the Museum by The National Geographic Society in Washington for their first showing anywhere. They bring to the Museum visitor not only visual enjoyment but a new realization of the indebtedness of the American garden to the plants of distant lands.

Behind the world travels of our fruits and flowers and the complicated process through which the plants of the wild have become our cultivated plants lie bold adventures by wide-foraging plant hunters and years of patient experimentation by plant breeders. The story of plants and their development through the ages has many fascinating chapters, as Mrs. Bostelmann's pictures dramatically suggest.

The artist was born Else Winkler in Leipzig, Germany, and studied at the University of Leipzig and the Grand-Ducal Academy of Fine Arts in Weimar, Germany. She came to this country in 1909, when she was married to Monroe Bostelmann and became an American citizen.

Before the publication of her fruit and flower pictures she was known to *National Geographic Magazine* readers through two series of paintings, "Whales, Porpoises and Dolphins" (January, 1940) and "Undersea Gardens of the North Atlantic Coast" (August, 1936), and other aquatic subjects.

She accompanied William Beebe on oceanographic expeditions to Bermuda for the New York Zoological Society in 1929, 1930, 1931 and 1934 when she painted underwater subjects. While in Bermuda she became interested also in the painting of tropical flowers. She used these in murals and textile designs.

Her art has illustrated 14 children's books and she also wrote and illustrated a number of articles for children.

Mrs. Bostelmann's husband died in 1920 and her own death came last December 25, at the age of 79, in her Darien, Conn., home.

The release of the originals of her fruits and flower paintings for exhibit at this time is a fitting memorial to her valuable work.

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Elisabeth Keiper, garden editor of the *Rochester Times-Union*, trustee of Bergen Swamp Preservation Society, Inc. and Fellow of Rochester Museum.

# Money and History

By Herbert W. Vanden Brul

*President, Rochester Numismatic Association*

IN THE LAST several weeks, the news columns have carried the report of a study being conducted in Great Britain to determine whether that nation should abandon the monetary system which has existed for centuries. This system would be replaced by a decimal system, such as is presently used in the United States. A new currency with divisions in tenths would be substituted for the colorful "Guinea" which exists only as a term and no longer as a coin of the Realm, the pound, shilling, pence and the already abandoned farthing.

The reason for considering this change, which a few years ago would perhaps have caused more serious quaking of the Empire than the abdication of Edward VIII, is one of pure economics; more specifically, the European Common Market. Great Britain is the only major nation of the world which has not adopted the decimal system of coinage.

It is interesting to note that the United States was the first nation to adopt a decimal system. The basis of our currency system, which was established shortly after the adoption of our constitution, was the Spanish Milled Dollar or Piece of Eight. Even the Spanish, however, did not divide the dollar into tenths but into eighths, thus its colorful nickname. In fact, in order to obtain small change, the Spanish dollar or 8 Real was cut into halves, quarters or eighths, each eighth being known as a "Bit," thus our expression for a 25c piece as "Two Bits."

Coinage began some seven hundred years before the birth of Christ. The first coin was a gold piece from Lydia. It was really only a lump of gold with figures impressed upon it that indicated its weight. Prior to this, most of the commerce of the world had been carried on by barter and each item of commerce, whether farm products or cattle, had its own value. It was difficult to carry on transactions by transferring these items of commerce so something else had to be devised. As a result, pieces of metal in various shapes represented a bull or a calf or a bag of wheat. However, as time went on, these pieces of metal did not truly represent the value of the item and gold came into use. It was easy to determine how much gold a person would accept for a cow. Since a certain amount of gold had a definite value, it didn't matter who formed it into the piece that was used as a medium of exchange. As nations were formed and the supply of gold was concentrated into certain hands, it became customary to give tokens of a stated value guaranteed by the person who held a large supply of gold. This, of course, was normally the king or emperor. As the system developed, the country and its ruler reserved for himself the sole right to coinage. Counterfeiting was considered a crime even to the extent at some points in history where it became a capital crime.

With the discovery of the New World and the settlements therein, problems rapidly arose concerning currency. The mother nations were unable to supply necessary currency so the colonies began minting their own coins, even though this was illegal. The area now making up the United States had an extensive colonial coinage, with almost all of the individual colonies having struck coins to use in their own centers of trade. The first actual coin, struck in what is now the United States, was the New England shilling in 1652 in Massachusetts.

During the American Revolution, the leaders of the colonies continuously had to struggle to find the means of paying armies and purchasing goods. This was done partially through the printing of notes by the individual colonies and partially by the printing of notes by the Continental Congress, known as Continental currency. The Continental Congress, lacking real authority for the levying of taxes, was unable to back up the currency, and since the currency was not redeemed, it wasn't long before it became worthless. The only solution seemed to be to print more of the worthless item. The Continental currency was soon of so little value that the expression "Not Worth a Continental" grew popular. The Confederation Government, which existed until the adoption of the Constitution in 1789, attempted to take steps to supply a need for a circulating medium. Its lack of success was one of the principal reasons for the adoption of the Constitution, which basically is an economic agreement. The Constitution reserved coinage to the Federal Government, and the first regular issue of coins was struck in 1793, although some pattern or trial pieces were struck in 1792.

Even with the Federal Government now in charge of currency and with authority to tax to back up its currency, the nation continued to be plagued with shortages of coinage and circulating medium. Because of this, the currencies of Great Britain, Spain, Mexico and France were by law recognized as legal in the United States until the currency reform laws of 1857. The collapse of the United States Bank in 1837 resulted in a severe shortage of circulating medium and private banks and business establishments began to issue currency. Most of these failed and today, among collectors, a very popular item is broken bank bills.

In the early 1860's, a shortage of coinage in the form of small change occurred during the Civil War and the result was the tradesmen's tokens and the fractional currency and postal currency of that era.

The depression of the 1930's and the bank holiday of 1933 again resulted in a lack of circulating currency. Here in Rochester, the Rochester Clearing House Association, for the second time in its history, printed scrip money. Many people were startled and somewhat shocked to find in their pay envelopes money issued by the Rochester Clearing House Association. They were happy, however, to learn that the money was accepted wherever they used it. Even today, this scrip is redeemable at any bank in Rochester. There is about \$8,000 still unaccounted for, and each year several dollars are redeemed.

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# Culture Material From Latin America

By Rachel Warren Barton

AT THE TIME when President Franklin Delano Roosevelt initiated the Good Neighbor policy, a group of Bostonians, led by Doctor and Mrs. George Shattuck, started the Pan American Society of New England. Dedicated to improving our knowledge of the Latin American Republics and their knowledge of America, the Society engaged in a variety of activities. Eventually it was decided to gather together educational exhibits for schools and Mrs. Samuel K. Lothrop,\* as she then was, was asked to organize them.

From the time of the First World War, Mrs. Lothrop had traveled extensively in Latin America and had worked on several archaeological expeditions with her husband Samuel K. Lothrop. Both were trained at Harvard, and worked for various institutions including the Heye Museum of New York and Harvard University. They covered a wide field from Puerto Rico and Central America to Peru and Argentina. In those early days travel was often by mule, a tent provided living quarters and charming examples of folk art could be bought for a song. The collection made at this time, together with generous loans from other members, formed the basis of the first Pan American Society exhibits.

The ethnological material in these collections came from the small number of Latin American republics where native culture still played an important role. In most of those countries Indians formed an insignificant part of the population and in many of them they were as rarely seen in the cities as feathers and war paint on Fifth Avenue. Obviously it would be necessary to add to the material to give a rounded picture of life in Latin America. So Mrs. Lothrop started on a new series of expeditions.

This time travel was much easier than it had been twenty years earlier. By plane, car and train she covered 19 countries, getting a bird's eye view of that vast area and a new conception of its development and problems. One strong impression was the surprising diversity of the nations. Partly owing to their varied native background and partly because they were isolated from each other during the colonial period, they are as different as France and Germany. So it was going to be difficult to give American school children a general idea of what Latin America was like.

In the continent of South America nature, in dramatic fashion, has presented great challenges and also great gifts to the settlers and they, according to their kind and in an equally remarkable way, have sometimes taken advantage of the opportunities but more frequently have neglected them. The story of Nature versus Man begins off the Pacific coast where the cold Humboldt current sweeping northward until it turns west off Ecuador, has made most of the costal plain into a desert, part of which is the driest place in the world. But it has created an asset too, for where the plankton along its course has been stirred up there are wonderful fishing grounds, yet little use has been made of this prolific source of food except by the birds.

\*Mrs. Lothrop, who is now Mrs. Robert C. Barton, lives in Ireland.



From the narrow coastal plain the western range of Andes rises abruptly to a tremendous height. A few railroads, surmounting passes sometimes three and never less than two miles high, have managed to reach the high plateau lying between the two great Andean ranges. A passenger taking one of these trains watches fascinated from the window while he rises gradually from summer weather at sea level into the bleak and chilly heights above. At last he is above the tree line and reaches the wilderness where dwells the wild vicuna, then up over the pass and down the other side to the 12,000 foot "Altiplano" or high plateau, once the land of the Incas. As the traveler leaves the final station he may ask himself: "How did the Spaniards have the skill and the stamina to build that astonishing railroad?" The answer is that they didn't. It was foreign entrepreneurs, mainly British, who managed the job and mountain Indians who did the heavy manual labor.

Beyond the Altiplano most of the railroads come to an end. Further south where the mountains are lower, there is a line from Chile to Argentina. For many years it has been the only transcontinental link, recently another has been added from Bolivia to the east coast of Brazil. But in the Amazon drainage area the west coast countries have done little development, the double Andean barricade has proved too effective. Peru has struggled with a few settlements there, notably Iquitos, but the difficulties of communication were tremendous. Thus, until the advent of the airplane a mere change of guard at this river port involved a gruelling eight-week trip, now it takes only a few hours. Not far east of Iquitos lies the Brazilian border, yet there was a time when Spanish colonial territory stretched eastward as far as the mouth of the Amazon. How did Brazil acquire this huge area? Hereby hangs another tale of how geography has dictated the course of history.

At the end of the 15th century the Spaniards and the Portuguese were sailing the seven seas and discovering new lands. To avoid threatened conflict over territorial claims, in 1494, they signed the Treaty of Tordesillas. According to this treaty, the world would be divided in two by a line 370 leagues west of Cape Verde, all lands to the east of this line would belong to Portugal and to the west would be Spanish. The intention was to give Spain the whole continent of South America, unfortunately they had made a grave geographical error. They discovered too late that the treaty line, which runs roughly through the mouth of the Amazon, left the eastward bulge of the continent in Portuguese domain, and so the future Brazil was born.

Fortunately other nations came and contributed their quota to opening the newly discovered continent. It was foreigners who built most of the railroads and steamship lines, who opened many of the mines and most of the oil wells, and where foreigners have settled there is a notable difference. The Basques, Catalans, Germans, Italians and Japanese in Colombia, Chile and Brazil have achieved spectacular successes. For instance, the Province of Sao Paulo in Brazil, settled by Italians and Japanese, is the most rapidly developing region in the world. By contrast, in the Argentine pampas, the descendants of the conquistadores have failed to make adequate use of the incredibly rich soil.

*Continued on page 61*

# Taproot of History

By Donald H. Sachs, *Educational Assistant*

A FLASH OF ORANGE and black in the clearing caused a few pupils to divert their attention from the speaker. A mother hen with a brood of downy chicks edged over the hill and caused a turned head or two. Smoke from a coffee-boiling fire curled upwards. Thus proceeded another morning session in a wooded clearing at the Farmer's Museum in Cooperstown, New York.

*Life of the Frontiersman* was one of the varied topics presented this past summer during the Fourteenth Annual Seminars on American Culture presented by the New York State Historical Association. The setting for the class was at a newly constructed trapper's cabin above the village complex. While an occasional downpour caused some discomfort no classroom was better conceived for the instruction of this segment of American history.

Trappers and traders on the American frontier bring to mind men of great courage and strength endowed with superhuman qualities. Men capable of killing and dressing game were also capable of sewing a fine seam. From brewing medicinal herbs to reading the signs of weather and nature, these figures of the past give us cause today to ask if we are less able to meet the challenges of our time as they met and solved the problems of their era.

For a museum lecturer there are always numerous details of clothing, food, housing and the like to be answered in regard to the story of our American frontier. Our present methods and manners in daily living have become so disassociated from those of our forebears that children and sometimes adults have trouble in visualizing and comparing one with the other. Food preservation while today employing many new techniques still utilizes aspects common to the solitary trapper running his trap lines. Rugged clothing suitable for frontier livelihood bears little actual resemblance to Madison Avenue styles, but suitability for a particular occupation is a valid theme. Logs no longer need to be cut for cabin haven, but pitch, drainage, heat and light are still essential elements to be considered.

The seminar course worked not only in the realm of the abstract but also was thoroughly grounded in the concrete. From the tasting of sweet flag root and wild ginger to the scraping of deer hides students were invited to take active participation. The twisting of bark fiber into rope illustrated the simplicity with which man can use to advantage materials from his environment. The use of snares and traps and the resultant development of the fur trade and the consequential growth of the nation all aid in an increased awareness of the role played by the frontiersman.



Trapper's Cabin at Farmer's Museum

Donald H. Sachs is now Curator of Education of the Neville Public Museum, Green Bay, Wisconsin.

## Book Review

*Rochester: An Emerging Metropolis 1925-1961.* By BLAKE MCKELVEY.  
(Christopher Press, Rochester, N. Y., 1962. Pp. 404. \$6.00.)

The popular author of "Rochester: An Emerging Metropolis" has helped it to emerge. From 1925 to 1961 Blake McKelvey's fourth volume of local history has followed the ups and downs of our Genesee civic curve. He judges the general trend to be upward.

A historian gets used to off years and temporary reverses in municipal evolution. He knows that "A Virile Populace" and "A Productive Economy" (Chapters 1 and 11) can, if they have "An Efficient Government" produce "A Spirited Social Life" and "Alert Cultural Institutions." He also knows that either a depression or a New Deal may temporarily retard the upward slope. By graphic charts following page 65, he also shows that while production and profits drop, people may rise to meet a crisis. Faces of those elder citizens in group pictures reassure us. Those men were not alarmed. In the midst of trouble they built our finest bridge across the Genesee, linking past and present with the future. They cooperated in emergencies, and learned to combine strength with beauty. Rochester is sometimes best in adversity.

Part III in the book, wartime, with its Red Cross, Community Chest and bond drives, makes inspiring reading. Home-coming of the armies, and remembrance of some who never came back, brought on Broad Street just beyond the river something beyond statistics. "Dr. Justin Nixon suggested that a room of remembrance be provided and dedicated to the memory of those who had made the supreme sacrifice." Dr. Nixon is gone but his idea remains. In that silent shrine Blake McKelvey's fine inscription on the wall, the names in bronze and the eternal flame before the altar, stand for something invisibly emerging; something greater than any metropolis—except the City of God.

As we reach the final chapters on metropolitan cooperation between city and suburban towns, and as we read in daily newspapers of partisan politics delaying education, of costly new highways destroying old landscapes, we wonder how long it will be before Dr. McKelvey can write a triumphant Volume V.

Many years ago citizens now gone drew up plans for more enlightened civic improvement and unified government than we have yet reached. River banks are still disgraceful, billboards still hideous, bus service declining, dark streets unsafe at night. Why?

This masterly book should be read by optimists, pessimists and independents. Women voters of Rochester and the suburbs, who outnumber the men, and follow their own judgment at the polls, could conquer reaction if they could only agree on competent non-partisan candidates for local offices.

"Rochester: An Emerging Metropolis" is the book of the year for all who prefer facts to slogans, and wish to combine prosperity with integrity, intelligence with peace.

—JOHN R. SLATER, *Civic Medalist*, 1942

## Book Review

*Anthropology and the Public: The Role of Museums.* BY H. H. FRESE. (E. J. Brill, Netherlands, 1960. Pp. 253. Illus. f 12.—) (Florin now termed Guilder. Equivalent in U. S. dollars \$3.36)

Here under one cover is probably one of the most significant museum manuals to be published in a long time. Finally someone has attacked the problem of satisfactorily interpreting anthropology for the general public in museum exhibits. Dr. Frese has organized in English his material in such a way that both the professional anthropologist and the non-anthropologists in other fields working within the museum can benefit from the theoretical and practical suggestions offered.

A background is given first of the various types of museums in which anthropological subject matter is presented and how each one of these institutions has treated the subject both in the past decades and the last few years. The classification of museums which includes such categories as Encyclopaedic museums, the Archaeology, Prehistory and Ethnology museums, and the Geography-economy museums, attempts a world-wide coverage, although European and American ones appear to predominate. The interesting feature of this discussion is that the potentialities and limitations of the different museums are assessed with respect to the most advantageous methods of "cultural translation" as Frese so often terms the responsibility of museums in anthropology.

Anthropology as an academic discipline has not always been in close contact with the museums exhibiting anthropological data and material. In the section on "Anthropology and the Museums," Frese has very skillfully described and analyzed the trends in anthropological thought over the last one hundred and fifty years and how they have or have not affected exhibit practices and procedures. The nineteenth century classical evolutionism, functionalism and the American historical school are, for example, discussed and the potentialities for museum use of newer anthropological concepts, particularly acculturation.

With this background the subject of museums, anthropology and the public is broached with consideration of the variety of individuals and groups that actually make up what is termed "the public" and what are their conceptions and misconceptions about anthropology. Some of the problems such as stereotypes and ethnocentrism are frankly pointed out as formidable barriers to effective communication from scientist to layman. Perhaps one of the important points brought out is that with the increasing use of anthropological concepts other than those of a purely technological nature there will still be more difficulty in overcoming public resistance.

Two chapters on exhibit means and methods cover both permanent and temporary installations. The effectiveness of functional displays, pictorial devices, labels, guided tours and aesthetic methods is given comprehensive coverage. The main orientation, however, is toward the advantages of each one in relation to anthropology. This information will be of exceptional value to exhibit designers with or without formal training. It will also be of service



to those involved in children's exhibits for a slight change in vocabulary can make an adult level display suitable for the younger generation.

The results of a world-wide questionnaire to museums inquiring about approaches to anthropology is interesting because of the variety of ideas returned. It is unfortunate that more space could not have been made available for diagrams and photographs of exhibits illustrating techniques of display, but this could well be another volume in itself.

This book will aid the anthropologist in consolidating his thoughts on the widening scope of the educational requirements in his subject. To the non-anthropologist the concepts as presented should reveal many new approaches in the field of museology.

—CHARLES F. HAYES, III, *Associate Curator of Anthropology*

## Money and History

*Continued from page 55*

Thus we see that the five coins and the paper currency, so familiar today, are the result of an evolution going back centuries. Money and coins have been building blocks in developing a history of our world. The lineage of ruling families and the records of nations are shown on coins. The ability of coins to resist wear, coupled with the element of human nature to hoard wealth, has resulted in an unbroken line throughout history. Barbarian Hordes, the Dark Ages, Revolutions, Depressions and all other types of upsets have not succeeded in breaking the line which can be traced back seven centuries before Christ.

## Culture Material From Latin America

*Continued from page 57*

And so the story of Man versus Nature unfolded itself. A wealth of pictures and specimens were collected to try and make it come alive for American children. However, good material does not necessarily mean good exhibits and so Mrs. Lothrop was most fortunate in getting the assistance of Mrs. Annie Olmstead Peet, an old hand at museum work and former organizer and head of Rochester Museum's school service division. Some of these exhibits, which have been donated to the Rochester Museum of Arts and Sciences, will be on display from April 14 through May 30 on the second floor of the Museum.

## Change of Date

**Worlds of Science**

**Color Film Lecture**

**THE PENGUIN EGG AND IGY by Carl Eklund**

**Wednesday, April 18, 8:15 p.m.**

*(formerly scheduled for April 11)*

## **WORLDS OF SCIENCE**

## **COLOR FILM LECTURE**

Sponsored by the Rochester Museum Association

**Wednesday, April 18 at 8:15 p.m.**

**THE PENGUIN EGG AND IGY** (*International Geophysical Year*)

— **Carl Eklund**

Descending into an Antarctic Ice Pit back to the year 1783, breaking a Weasel through sea ice at 30 below and broadcasting temperatures of a Penguin Egg are some of the experiences recorded in color film by this scientific leader of Wilkes Station, one of the U.S. bases in Antarctica during the International Geophysical Year.

## **EXHIBITION OPENING**

**MONEY AND HISTORY — Tuesday, April 3, 8:15 p.m.**

**honoring the 50th Anniversary of the Rochester Numismatic Association**

**Film**

Round Table Discussions by Prominent Numismatists

Refreshments

## **ADULT COURSES**

### **BIRD SPOTTERS FIELD COURSE**

**Wednesday and Saturday mornings, starting at 6:30 a.m., April 7 to May 19**

**Register by April 5**

### **NATURE LEADERS INSTITUTE "Making A Nature Trail"**

**Monday evenings at Museum, 7:30 p.m. and Saturday mornings (time and place to be announced), April 23 to May 5**

## **SPECIAL EXHIBITIONS**

**1st Floor — NATURAL HISTORY ILLUSTRATIONS** — in black and white and water color by Douglas Howland, Museum Artist.

**2nd Floor — OLD RUSSIA** — A selection of paintings, porcelain, silver, costumes, musical instruments and folk art of old Russia. *On exhibit through April 10*

**ORIGINAL WATERCOLOR PAINTINGS** — of Garden Flowers and Fruits by the late Else Bostelmann which were prepared for the The National Geographic Magazine articles on "The World In Your Garden" and "How Fruit Came to America." *On exhibit through April 30*

**LATIN AMERICAN ARTS AND CRAFTS** — jewelry, tin ware, hand carved woods, pottery and textiles from the Barton collection. *On exhibit April 14 - May 30*

**Library — CALLING CARDS IN SOCIAL HISTORY** — an exhibit of visiting cards and card cases from mid-Nineteenth Century to date.

**3rd Floor — WEAVING EXHIBIT** — "A Study in Patterns" by Rochester Weavers' Guild

**BIRTHSTONES** — research material tells the story of origin.

**MONEY AND HISTORY** — phases of coinage and coins of the world. Commemorating the 50th anniversary year of Rochester Numismatic Association.

*Exhibition opens April 3*

- 1 Sunday FILM PROGRAM — 2:30 and 3:30 p.m. — Israel: Land Reborn, Henrie Christophe (Haiti)**
- 2 Monday Adult Bird Spotters Course — 8 p.m.**
- 3 Tuesday** Rochester Rose Society — 8 p.m. Rochester Numismatic Ass'n — 8 p.m.  
 Rochester Opportune Club — 8 p.m. Optical Society of America — 8 p.m.  
**Exhibition Opening — Money and History, commemorating the 50th anniversary of the Rochester Numismatic Association. Round table discussions by prominent numismatists — 8:15 p.m.**
- 4 Wednesday** Genesee Cat Fanciers Club — 8 p.m. Rochester Aquarium Society — 8 p.m.
- 5 Thursday** Rochester Cage Bird Club — 8 p.m. Rochester Dahlia Society — 8 p.m.  
 Rochester Academy of Science—Mineral — 8 p.m.
- 6 Friday** Rochester Academy of Science—Astronomy — 8 p.m.  
 Rochester Amateur Radio Ass'n — 8 p.m.
- 8 Sunday FILM PROGRAM — 2:30 and 3:30 — The Legend of the Raven (Eskimo), Story of Our Money System, A Family of Lisbon, Portugal**
- 9 Monday Adult Bird Spotters Course — 8 p.m.**
- 10 Tuesday** Rochester Museum Hobby Council — 8 p.m.
- 11 Wednesday** Seneca Zoological Society — 8 p.m.  
 Rochester Academy of Science—Ornithology — 8 p.m.
- 12 Thursday** Junior Philatelic Club — 7 to 9 p.m. Rochester Philatelic Ass'n — 8 p.m.
- 13 Friday** Rochester Amateur Radio Code Class — 8 p.m.  
 Burroughs Audubon Nature Club — 7:45 p.m.  
 Morgan Chapter, N.Y.S.A.A. — 8 p.m.
- 15 Sunday FILM PROGRAM — 2:30 and 3:30 p.m. — The Amazon: People and Resources of Northern Brazil, Holy Land: Background for History and Religion, Music in the Wind**
- 16 Monday Adult Bird Spotters Course — 8 p.m.**
- 17 Tuesday** Rochester Numismatic Ass'n — 8 p.m. Optical Society of America — 8 p.m.  
 Rochester Button Club — 1 p.m.
- 18 Wednesday** Monroe County Hooked Rug Guild — 10 a.m. Rochester Print Club — 8 p.m.  
 Genesee Weavers — 8 p.m.  
**ILLUSTRATED LECTURE — The Penguin Egg and IGY by Carl Eklund — Adult Series, Rochester Museum Ass'n — 8:15 p.m.**
- 19 Thursday** Genesee Valley Gladiolus Society — 8 p.m. Rochester Bonsai Society 8 p.m.
- 20 Friday** Rochester Amateur Radio Code Class — 8 p.m.  
 Junior Numismatic Club — 7:30 p.m.
- 22 Sunday EASTER SUNDAY — MUSEUM CLOSED**
- 23 Monday Adult Bird Spotters Course — 8 p.m.**  
**Nature Leaders Institute — 8 p.m.**
- 24 Tuesday** Rochester Antiquarian League — 8 p.m.
- 25 Wednesday** Men's Garden Club — 8 p.m.  
 Upper N.Y.S. Branch, National Chinchilla Breeders — 8 p.m.
- 26 Thursday** Genesee Valley Quilt Club — 10:30 a.m.  
 Rochester Philatelic Ass'n — 8 p.m. Junior Philatelic Club — 7 to 9 p.m.
- 27 Friday** Rochester Amateur Radio Code Class — 8 p.m.  
 Burroughs Audubon Nature Club — 7:45 p.m. Rochester Archers — 8 p.m.  
 Genesee Valley Antique Car Society — 8 p.m.
- 29 Sunday FILM PROGRAM — 2:30 and 3:30 p.m. — Life in a Woodlot, Farmer of Austria, Ruby-Throated Hummingbird**
- 30 Monday Nature Leaders Institute — 8 p.m.**

—All bookings subject to change and substitution without notice.

*Exhibition Opening - - -*

## MONEY AND HISTORY

*in honor of the Fiftieth Anniversary Year of the  
Rochester Numismatic Association*

**Tuesday, April 3, 1962, 8:15 p.m.**

Round table discussion on Money by representatives of the American Numismatic Society, New York City; the Division of Numismatics of the United States National Museum, Washington, D.C.; the Museum of Moneys of the World of the Chase Manhattan Bank, New York City; and the Rochester Numismatic Association.

### Hostesses

Women's Council of the Rochester Museum Association and  
wives of members of the Rochester Numismatic Association